IN THE CLAIMS:

All claim amendments and cancellations are made without prejudice or disclaimer. Please amend the claims as follows:

1. (Previously presented) A method for preparing a pharmaceutical composition for reducing an unwanted T-cell response in a host, said method comprising:

culturing peripheral blood monocytes from said host to differentiate into dendritic cells;

activating said dendritic cells with a means for reducing IL-12p40 production by said dendritic cells;

loading said dendritic cells with an antigen against which said T-cell response is to be reduced; and

forming a pharmaceutical composition comprising said loaded, activated dendritic cells for administration to said host.

Claims 2-39 (Canceled)

40. (Currently amended) A method for preparing a pharmaceutical composition for reducing an unwanted T-cell response in a host against an antigen, said method comprising:

culturing peripheral blood monocytes from said host to differentiate into dendritic cells;

activating said dendritic cells with a ~~substance~~ glucocorticoid capable of activating a glucocorticoid receptor;

bringing said dendritic cells into contact with an antigen against which said T-cell response is to be reduced; and

forming a pharmaceutical composition comprising said loaded, activated dendritic cells.

41. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 40, further comprising activating a CD40 receptor on said dendritic cells.

42. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 41, wherein activating the CD40 receptor comprises incubating the dendritic cells with a substance selected from the group consisting of a CD8-40L fusion protein, a trimeric form of CD40L consisting of CD40L molecules to which a modified leucine zipper has been attached, anti-CD40 antibodies, and cells that express CD40L.

43. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 40, wherein bringing said dendritic cells into contact with an antigen comprises incubating said dendritic cells with at least one peptide representing at least one antigen of interest before activating said dendritic cells with said substance capable of activating the glucocorticoid receptor.

44. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 40, wherein bringing said dendritic cells into contact with an antigen comprises incubating said dendritic cells with cells containing at least one antigen of interest before activating said dendritic cells with said substance capable of activating the glucocorticoid receptor .

45. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 40, wherein bringing said dendritic cells into contact with an antigen against which said T-cell response is to be reduced comprises loading said dendritic cells with at least one synthetic peptide representing at least one antigen of interest after activating said dendritic cells with said substance capable of activating the glucocorticoid receptor .

46. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 40, wherein activating said dendritic cells with said substance capable of activating the glucocorticoid receptor comprises activating said dendritic cells such that said dendritic cells secrete interleukin-10.

47. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 40, wherein said T-cell is a T-helper cell.

48. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 40, wherein bringing said dendritic cells into contact with an antigen comprises incubating said dendritic cells with a cell homogenate containing at least one antigen of interest before activating said dendritic cells with said substance capable of activating the glucocorticoid receptor.

49. (Currently amended) The method of claim ~~41~~40, ~~wherein activating said CD40 receptor comprises~~further comprising incubating the dendritic cells with a substance selected from the group consisting of lipopolysaccharide (LPS) and polyI/C.

50. (Currently amended) The method of claim 40, wherein said ~~substance~~ glucocorticoid capable of activating the glucocorticoid receptor comprises dexamethasone.

51. (Previously presented) A method for obtaining a dendritic cell capable of tolerizing a T-cell for an antigen, comprising:

providing said dendritic cell with a substance capable of activating a glucocorticoid receptor;

activating said dendritic cell; and

providing said dendritic cell with said antigen, wherein said dendritic cell is capable of tolerizing a T-cell for said antigen.

52. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 51, wherein providing said dendritic cell with the substance capable of activating a glucocorticoid receptor is in vitro.

53. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 51, wherein providing said dendritic cell with said substance capable of activating the glucocorticoid receptor comprises providing a precursor of said dendritic cell with said substance capable of activating the glucocorticoid receptor in vitro.

54. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 51, wherein said substance capable of activating the glucocorticoid receptor comprises dexamethasone.

55. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 52, wherein said substance capable of activating the glucocorticoid receptor enhances secretion of IL-10 by said dendritic cells.

56. (Previously presented) A method for preparing an isolated dendritic cell, said method comprising:

isolating peripheral blood monocytes from a subject;

culturing the peripheral blood monocytes to differentiate into dendritic cells;

activating the dendritic cells with a glucocorticoid;

loading the dendritic cells with an antigen; and

isolating said loaded, activated dendritic cells.

57. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 56, wherein the glucocorticoid is dexamethasone.

58. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 56, wherein loading said dendritic cells with an antigen comprises loading said dendritic cells with an antigen defined by a response of a T-cell.

59. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 56, wherein the antigen comprises an allogeneic antigen.

60. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 59, wherein the glucocorticoid is dexamethasone.

61. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 60, wherein loading said dendritic cells with an antigen comprises contacting said dendritic cells with cells derived from a graft or transplant donor.

62. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 61, wherein the dendritic cells are derived from the graft or transplant recipient.

63. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 56, further comprising incubating the dendritic cells with a substance selected from a group consisting of a CD8-40L fusion protein, a trimeric form of CD40L consisting of CD40L molecules to which a modified leucine zipper has been attached, anti-CD40 antibodies, and cells that express CD40L.

64. (Previously presented) A method for preparing a dendritic cell capable of tolerizing a T-cell, said method comprising:

culturing peripheral blood monocytes to differentiate into dendritic cells;

activating the dendritic cells with dexamethasone; and

loading the dendritic cells with an antigen which is MHC-matched to a clonal T-cell, wherein the dendritic cells are capable of tolerizing the clonal T-cell in vitro to the antigen.

65. (Previously presented) A method for preparing a dendritic cell for tolerizing a T-cell in a graft or transplant recipient, said method comprising:

culturing peripheral blood monocytes from said graft or transplant recipient to differentiate into dendritic cells;

activating said dendritic cells; and

loading-said dendritic cells with an antigen against which said T-cell is to be tolerized.

66. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 65, wherein activating said dendritic cells comprises administering a glucocorticoid.

67. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 66, wherein activating said dendritic cells comprises administering dexamethasone.

68. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 65, wherein loading said dendritic cells with an antigen comprises contacting said dendritic cells with cells derived from a graft or transplant donor.

69. (New) A method for preparing a pharmaceutical composition for reducing an unwanted T-cell response to an antigen in a host, said method comprising:

culturing peripheral blood monocytes from said host to differentiate into dendritic cells *in vitro*;

contacting said dendritic cells *in vitro* with an antigen against which said T-cell response is to be reduced, thereby loading said dendritic cells with the antigen;

contacting said dendritic cells with dexamethasone;

activating the CD40 receptor on said dendritic cells; and

forming a pharmaceutical composition comprising said loaded, activated dendritic cells.

70. (New) The method according to claim 69, wherein activating the CD40 receptor comprises culturing the dendritic cells with a substance selected from the group consisting of a CD8-40L fusion protein, a trimeric form of CD40L comprising CD40L molecules having a modified leucine zipper covalently attached to said CD40L molecules, anti-CD40 antibody, and cells that express CD40L.

71. (New) The method according to claim 69 further comprising contacting the dendritic cells with lipopolysaccharide (LPS) or polvI/C.

72. (New) The method according to claim 69, comprising contacting said dendritic cells *in vitro* with an antigen against which said T-cell response is to be reduced before contacting said dendritic cells with dexamethasone.

73. (New) The method according to claim 72, wherein contacting said dendritic cells *in vitro* with an antigen against which said T-cell response is to be reduced comprises co-culturing said dendritic cells and cells containing at least one antigen of interest.

74. (New) The method according to claim 69, comprising contacting said dendritic cells *in vitro* with an antigen against which said T-cell response is to be reduced after contacting said dendritic cells with dexamethasone.

75. (New) The method according to claim 74, wherein contacting said dendritic cells *in vitro* with an antigen against which said T-cell response is to be reduced comprises contacting said dendritic cells with at least one isolated peptide having at least one antigenic region of interest.

76. (New) The method according to claim 72, wherein contacting said dendritic cells *in vitro* with an antigen against which said T-cell response is to be reduced comprises contacting said dendritic cells with a cell homogenate containing at least one antigen of interest.

77. (New) A method for obtaining a dendritic cell capable of tolerizing a T-cell for an antigen, the method comprising:

contacting a dendritic cell with dexamethasone *in vitro*;

activating the dendritic cell through the CD40 receptor; and

contacting the dendritic cell with an antigen, thereby loading the dendritic cell with the antigen, and forming a dendritic cell capable of tolerizing a T-cell for the antigen.

78. (New) The method according to claim 77, wherein the dendritic cell is derived from a graft or transplant donor.

79. (New) The method according to claim 77, further comprising:

isolating peripheral blood monocytes from a subject;

culturing the peripheral blood monocytes to differentiate into dendritic cells;

incubating the dendritic cells with a substance selected from the group consisting of a CD8-40L fusion protein, a trimeric form of CD40L comprising CD40L molecules having a modified leucine zipper covalently attached to said CD40L molecules, anti-CD40 antibodies, cells that express CD40L, lipopolysaccharide (LPS) and polyI/C; and

isolating the dendritic cell.

80. (New) The method according to claim 79, wherein contacting the dendritic cell with the antigen comprises contacting the dendritic cell with cells derived from a graft or transplant donor.

81. (New) The method according to claim 79, wherein the peripheral blood monocytes are derived from the graft or transplant recipient.